

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

less Everyone agreed that the old commune
was out-
and **to** be brought more into line with current
conditions,
but the had the opposition of the old
Notable group.
la *in* 1927 changes were made and the
feeling of in-
the refusal of the village plutocracy to participate
In the with only a partial return of their
powers.
and offices became a form of barter. The people
—exactly the contrary of the result intended,
meetings showed that the traditional respect for
had evaporated. The new system had only served to
whet
IB 1930 a new reform was attempted. Mandarins
ratification were to name village and cantonal heads,
but in accordance with the spirit of the
Third Republic
nor traditions. Such a measure could only
strengthen
the **of the** government and hasten still more
the decline of

The of **communal** budgets paralleled that of
their politics.
deprived of their revenues, which came from ferry
and then in the general decentralization
these were
Interference prevented their effective use. The various
centralized and localized finances have at present
m to the kttter's advantage. Unfortunately
much of
the through reinstating the communal
budgets is
to **the** not and unusable. The model
budget
by the proved *too* complicated and has been
discarded
for the toot-keeping. This is symbolic of
the whole

la **the** inspired a new inquiry. All agreed
that a
be along Western lines. Indo-China had
too ftr **Oocidezstaiism** to turn back. While it
was
that **the** old **had** *not* yet expired, it was
undoubtedly
it **was, k belonged** to other than

* Individiiialism is a far more
potent solvent
t A few more decades will find the
an Oriental variation of the universal

* **hannooious** unity, built
up so 0M ud so refined that
it is in-
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